war in Africa and the loss of life that has already ensued as the result of this conflict between Great Britali and the South African Republic has once more called the attention of the world question of the cost of war. While it is known that such "quarrels" of nations cost a great amount of money as as the sacrifice of many lives few ns have any adequate conception of the vast sums that have been spent and of the enormous number of human lives

that have been lost in this way during-

the present century. In order to compute the cost of war it In order to compute the cost of war it is necessary to divide the question into two parts—money and lives. It is, of course, difficult to make any statement in regard to the present war in Africa, but at the time of the firing of the first shot it was estimated that if the trouble confinued for four months the cost in money would be not less than 10,000,000 younds, or about \$50,000,000, or nearly one-tenth of the annual national income. As the population of the United Kingdom is about 40,000,000 the increased indebtedness yer head for every man, weman and chill would be about \$1.25. As there is every prospect that the war will continue beyond that time the cost will be increased

about \$1,509,000,000 being offset by the indemnity that was paid.

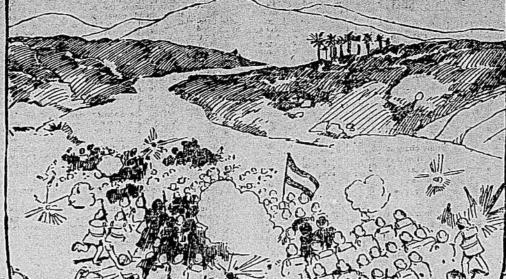
Considering the length of time spont in conflict the Civil war was not a particularly expensive one. In money the war cost the South \$4,500,000,000, while the South spent about \$2,300,000,000. At the first battle of Bull Run 2,000 Union and 2,000 Conferderate soldiers fell. Shiloh cost the North 13,000 soldiers and the cost the North 13,000 soldiers and the South 11,000. During the retreat the loss to the two armés was not less than 33,000. At Gettysburg the Union force was diminished by 23,000, the Confederates by 23,000. Sherman left 37,000 soldiers in his march to the sea; the setge of Vicksburg oost the South 21,000 men, and 38,000 Federals fell during the battle of the Wilderness. So the story might be continued. Intite after battle was fought and each was a horror hesde which the battles in Africa seem little more than skirmishes.

SPANISH WAR. cost the North 13,000 soldlers and the

mishes.

SPANISH WAR.

The daily cost of the Spanish war was only about fifty per cent of that of the Civil war. It should be remembered, however, that while there were millions of men in the field during the earlier conflict only about a quarter of a million were engaged during our latest struggle, so that if actual figures could be given it would probably be seen that the cost of fighting had not been reduced by the introduction of many modern improve-



Brazil Chili ...

Conda 22
Conea 27
Conea 27
Conea 27
Conea 27

LARGE ARMIES.

Many military experts now claim that the losses in actual battle are at present much less than they used to be and they hold that the apparent increase is only due to the fact that larger armies are now put into the field. In this connection it cannot be denied that there were battles in the earlier part of the century that were conspicious for their great losses. At the battle of Waterloo Blucher had 121,000 men, the British force consisted of

SWEPT AWAY BY SWOLLEN STREAM

Richard Brooks Disappears in the Waters of Beaver Creek. -

HORSE AND BUGGY MISSING.

The Postmaster at Fore's Store, in Appomottox, Under Arrest for Using Postage Stamps That Had Been Used Before.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 20. Special. While attempting to ford Beaver Creek yesterday, Richard Brooks was swept



In regard to the cost in blood it has been estimated that nearly 40,000,000 2m-men 9,01ngs lose their lives in war every century and that in Europe alone this loss has amounted to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000. has amounted to 18,000,000 or 20,000,000. If these figures are correct it would seem that no less than 1,200,000,000 men had laid down their lives for their country since the battles of the Trojan war, but as our nineteenth century figures do not lear out the estimate one may be pardoned for regarding it as somewhat exagnees the country figures are the country figures.

gerated.

EUROPEAN WARS.

It is true, however, that during the European wars of the first half of the century no less than 2,500,000 men lost their fives in battle, and Europe was impoverished to the extent of more than 36,700,000,000. Since 1856, at is estimated more than 2,000,000 men have died in battle. The Crimean war alone cost the nation

e in it the enormous sum of \$1,-

engage in it the coormous sum of \$1.500,000,000, not to speak of the 600,000 men who were alain. France lost \$6,000 out of an army of \$30,000; Turkey sacrificed \$4,000 men; England lost \$2,000 out of \$8,000, and Russia returned with less than half of her magnificent force of \$80,000 men. While the Franco-Prussian war lasted but seven months it cost France no less than \$\$50,000,000, which does not include the value of the Alsace-Lorraine which was given as indemnity to Germany. the value of the Alsace Lorraine which was given as indemnity to Germany. During this short was more than a third of the entire French army of 700,000 men were either killed in battle or died of sickness, while the less to Germany was about 120,000 men, the cost in money,

which shows the amount paid per capit; in the various countries to meet this item of national expense;

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	-	
Prance	2	21
England	3	21
Austria	2	HS
Austria	7	41:
Italy	-	
Spain	-	4
Turkey	25%	22
Holland	1	34.7
	4.00	
NAMES OF THE PARTY		323

ments in the line of war machinery. It has been estimated that the actual cost of the Spanish-American wer in dolars and cents will be semewhat less than \$400,000,000, while the number of lives sacrificed will not exceed 3,500.

The war expenditures of a country, however, do not end when peace is declared. The great powers of Eurcre, for instance, spend no less than \$200,000,000 a year in the maintaining of their war forces, and it has been estimated that

a year in the maintaining of their war forces, and it has been estimated that their war budgets have increased fully twenty-five per cent within the past six years. In 1883 the European force at command in time of peace did not exceed 2,200,009 men, but to-day they number more than 4,000,000. At that time, 1863, the annual expenditure of Europe for this purpose was more than \$117,000,000, while to-day her armies and navies cost her more than \$250,000,000, and this amount is being constantly increased.

To what extent the people of every civilized country are required to bear the expense of maintaining armies and navies, without which war could not be carried on, may be seen from the following table, which shows the amount paid per capital.

Cermany	2	70	
Prance	2	21	
England	3	21	
Austria.	2	188	
Italy	1	16	
Spain	2	12	
Turkey	327	22	
Holland	1	32	
		145	

NATIONS PAY LARGE FORTUNES EVERY YEAR FOR ARMIES AND NAVIES, WHOSE SOLE BUSIN IT IS TO ANNIHILATE THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS CUT SHOWS MEN IN ACTION ON LAND AND SEA, FIGHTING UP HILLSIDES AND SHOOTING ALONG LEVEL PLAINS.

22.717 men and the French army of 124,588. The total loss of the allied armies was 22.248, while the French lost about 31,600 men. At Leipzig 35,000 men were killed or wounded and at Borodino the killed and wounded numbered 62,000. On the other hand the total loss at Koenigsgratz was but 32,000, and at Gravelotte 25,000, considerably less than at many of the battles of our own Civil war.

The sea fights of the century also offer an excellent field for comparisons. At Aboukir the conquerors lost 900 men, at Trafalgar 2,300 men were lost, at Lissa 176, at Manila none and at Cavite only four. The loss on the side of the vanquished were considerably greater in each bottle, and in each instance many ships were destroyed. At Trafalgar 19 were rendered useless, at Navarino 55, at Lissa 2, and at Manila and Cavite practically all.

If one is to accept the estimate that

at Lissa 2, and at Manila and Cavite practically all.

If one is to accept the estimate that more than 2,50,000 lives have been lost in battle during the past fifty years it does not require an expert mathematician to discover that each of these lives have been taken at a cost of no less than 25,000. As the result the advocates of peace find the argument provided by these figures an excellent one for their use and from the present outlook the war in Africa will not tend to show that armed conflicts are becoming any less expensive. Already a vast sum of morey has been spent and this amount will be greatly increased even if the war with the Boers does not lend to other unpleasant complications. pleasant complications.

A negro, John Brooks, who was with him at the time, managed to escape by swimming to the shore. Neither the horse for the buggy has been found.

brought to the city Elljah P. Fore, the

Commissioner H. M. Ford, additing a clock.

The charge against him in the warrant is that of violating section 3924 of the revised statutes of the United States, in that he did unlawfully and feloniously use and cause to be used postage stamps which had been previously used and cancelled, he then being postmaster at Fore's

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Alexandria Men Confer With Government Officials.

FOR MORE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Representative Lamb Introduces : Bill to Have Number Increased So That There Shall be One for Each Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20-Special.-M. B. Harlow, president of the Business Men's Association, of Alexandria, in company years, to carry government messages free Alexandria Board of Improvement, held a conference yesterday evening with several and the property of the Alexandria and the province of the conference of the province of the a conference yesterday evening with several government officials, including General Wilson, chief engineer United States oral Wilson, chief engineer United States cral government officials, including G ineral Wilson, chief engineer United States army, in reference to the propersy morial bridge and the amount of land it was proposed that the county of Arexandria should cede to the general government. General Wilson informed his visitors that it was the Intention of the government to thistst upon the cession of the strip of land about two mices west of the present line, and running from a point near the Chain bridge to the Swan property, in the neighborhood of Four Mile Run. The appropriation, General Wilson's utterances were substantiated by those of Mr. Moore, clerk of the S.n. ate Committee on District of Columbia, and by Chairman McMillan, of that committee. The property will take in all of the Arlington estate, Fort Myr Heights and the property upon which the town of Rossiyn now stands, and by Chairman McMillan, of that committee. The property will take in all of the Arlington estate, Fort Myr Heights and the property upon which the town of Rossiyn now stands, and by Chairman McMillan, of that committee. The property will take in all of the Arlington estate, Fort Myr Heights and the property upon which the town of Rossiyn now stands, and by Chairman McMillan, of that committee. The property will take in all of the Arlington estate, Fort Myr Heights and the property upon which the town of Rossiyn now stands, and by Chairman McMillan, of that committee. The property will take in all of the Arlington estate, Fort Myr Heights and the property upon which the town of Rossiyn now stands, and by Chairman in the premises will be determined.

TO INCREASE NUMBER OF CHAPTLAINS.

Representative Lamb, of Virginia, to-day introduced a bill to provide that the num.

TO INCREASE NUMBER OF CHAPLAINS.

Representative Lamb, of Virginia, to-day introduced a bill to provide that the number of chaplains of the regular and volunteer army of the United States shall to equal to the number of regiments in French in Minreapolis, has been selected by the Governor of New Yorks.

Representative Hay introduced a bill to-day to pay William Mason, George W Brandey and John N. Bell, all of Free george general, Va., compensation for sur

plies used by the Union army during the

Civil war.

Representative Thomas, of North Carolina, a.so introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay William crye, of Jones county, N. C., \$147.00 for property taken and used by the Feleral army during the late war.

A majority of this virginia delegation in

Congress, in company with a large num Congress, in company with a large main-ber of the members of the Virginia Demo-cratic Association, went to Eultimore this afternoon to hear the address of Hon. William J. Bryan to the Baltimore Demo-cratic Club. Senator Hale, chairman of the Commit-

Senator Hale, chairman of the Commit-tee of Navai Affairs, has made a report on private ownership of Trans-Pacific cable. The report says a number of bills have ocen introduced at this session of Con-gress looking to the building of the Trans-Pacific cable. These bills provide for the construction of the cable without the risk or expense to the government. They pro-vide for the making of a contract with a private corporation to establish a Trans-l acific cable touching at Honolulu, Guam and Manila, with a branch from Guam to and Manila, with a branch from Guam Jayan. The bill also provides that the company making the lowest bid for the cable is, during the period of twenty years, to carry government messages free

Mrs. E. M. Laterriere, a teacher of French in Minneapolis, has been selected by the Governor of New-Mexico to go to the Par's Exposition to exploit that re-ion's turquoise mines. She is a sister f A. Damen'es, the "turquoise king," ho was killed a short time ago.

DEATH IS NOT SUCH A BAD THING

Doctors Agree That Dying is Pain-

THERE IS NO TERROR

When a Sick Man Fears to Die, He is Not Yet in Serious Peril-As Death Comes Terrors Flee Away.

It is easy to die, the physicians say, dead easy, and it does not hurt. Nor is it a fearful thing for the man or woman doing it. On the contrary, it is the most natural of all things except birth. Of the two episodes, birth and death, birth has all the pain, as those who are born declare by weeping. Those who die never weep. So the Persian proverb hath it You wept while you came into the world while those about you laughed, so live that when you die you smile while those about you weep." The Persians were a great people in the days of this proverb, and speaking generally the world has

mand speaking generally the world has lived up to the ancient injunction. It could not live any other way.

Physicians, aures in hospitals and clergymen are by more often tilm other folk when persons die, and they testiff to the painlessness of death and even to liss restrulness. Once physician of experience says that, excepting in what newspapers call "casualtes," death comes easy and without cerror.

Tiknew a man in a western town," he said, "who was haunted by the feat of death. He could not throw off the feeling of dread, do what he would, Issue almost a monomaniae on the became almost a monomaniae on the subject and without apparent reason, for he was healthy and strong, had a good wife, a good appetite and a prosperous business. I knew him for years, and until eighteen months ago he was all right except for his terror of death, Finally and most unaxpestedly he was taken in was first down ho was in a fearful state of mind, but as he grew worse the terror left, and when he was first down ho was in a fearful state of mind, but as he grew worse the reverse left, and when he was great down how was quite enough, didn't wenty, but put his affairs in order, said good the month of the said of the was practically no hope for him doe was quite enough, didn't wenty.

Then I a'm't going to die.

"And she didn't. She lived nearly twenty to live death years longer and made enough money or betwern she took mush satisfaction in dectaring were her ty went on the state of the propers of male ded the control of the great invention in the said was proved to the part of the sciences of medicine, surgery, then it was some cases in mind which a laying prove and without apparent reason.

The said "who was haunted by the feat of death, Ha could not throw off the feeling of dread, so what he saw prove to buy two more farms, which she took mush saidstation in deathing were her was an indicated by the feat of the sciences of medicine on the health is painless. In the sciences of medicine, or the health is painless. In the sciences of

by and went to sleep far more peacefully than he had done when he was well. DANGER WITH DON'T CARE STAGE. DANGER WITH DON'T CARE STAGE.
"A man is not dangerously ill so long as he is afraid he is going to die.
It is when he comes to the 'don't care' stage that the end is near. The sicker he is the less he cares. When his desire to live weakens there is not much for the physician to do unless he can stimulate him to montal effort. The dring man is physician to do unless he can stimulate him to mental effort. The dying man is tired and would rest; it is more difficult to stimulate him mentally than it is to keep a sleepy child awake. Sometimes the shock of surprise will do it.

"I remember the case of a widow who had left to her the charge of a farm out in Michigan. She was a good business woman, and did wonders with the land until it was one of the best pieces of property in the country. Then, having

property in the country. Then, having worked long and hard, she fell, and her worked long and hard, she fell, and her physician giving up hope for her recov-ery, advised her to make her will. She was low and could only whisper when the lawyer came. He had great difficulty in catching her words and had to keep his ear close to her lips to understand what she was talking about. She went over a list of tripkets and household be-longings she wished relatives and friends to have for keepsakes, and then, after to have for keepsakes, and then, after a long pause, which made the lawyer and the doctor think the end had come, the the doctor think the end had come, the articulated whisper began again. The widow was telling what she wished to have done with the farm. But you have only a life interest in the farm, said the lawyer. 'It does not belong to you to bequeath.'

"What!' still the woman on the edge of the gave mixture her head from the

of the grave, raising her head from the pillow. 'Do you mean to say this farm I we worked on for the last ten years and made the best one 'n all the county ain't my own to do just what I like with? "'Only yours to live on,' said the law-

"Then I ain't going to die."
"And she didn't. She lived nearly twenty years longer and made enough money to buy two more farms, which she took much satisfaction in declaring were her

It did. It was horrible, and, hardened as physicians become, I was faint. It all happened so suddenly and unexpectedly, in a short time the man was dead but he had not suffered at least not consciously and without consciousness one does not know pain. The moment of the chill of that could blanked was the last moment of the te dut It was horrible, and, hard cold bianket was the last moment of the patient's conscious life. If death is ever painful, it is rarely-I am convinced of

painful, it is raresy—i am constructs that.

'Mr Myers, the London essayist, tells of a clergyman whom he knew who died and came back to life again. This death was as real to the clergyman as anything in his life had been. He was climbing the Alps with a party of friends and guides, and feeling tired, he laid down for a little rest. He fell asleep and soon was freezing. As he froze he felt himself leaving his body, pulling out from the rest first, and gradually drawing up into the head. Then he steppied out entirely, all but a thin thread. He could look down on his body and see distinctly the thread-like connection. He could also see what would have been impossible had he stayed in the body—that is, his friends and the guides going on up the mountain. They were hidden from view from the place where his body lay. He liked being out and he watched his friends with interest. He chuckled to see his own guide stealing suma of the lunch.

"After awhile he saw the party turn round looking for him. Then some of them came back and found his body stiff. They were alarmed, and began rubbing him and giving him stimulants. He did not like it, for he did not wish to go back into his body. But there was no help for it. His friends were so persistent in their efforts that he had to recurn. When he found himself back he awoke and told what he had seen. They were alsonished, for he flad seen everything just as it happened. He believes he had been dead for over an hour, and says what he saw proves this to himself."—N. Y. Press. Mr Myers, the London essayist, tells

changes of inconceivable magnitude in society, industry, commerce and national life. Equally far-reaching and revolutionary

Equally far-reaching and revolutionary have been the applications of electrical science, as seen in the telegraphic systems, knitcing all the world together, the telephone, electric lighting, and in these latest days, wireless telegraphy. To this century also must be credited a vast extension of labor-saving machinery, of which the rewing machine, the reaper and the typowriter are prominent examples. Terhaps the most gratifying feature of it all is that the advance in every department of science and kn3wl-dge was inured so largely to the benefit and comfort of the people at large. Take, as one simple instance, the invention of the common match, now in such universal use, and what an immense stride it was from the old steel fillnt and tinder box, the failure what an immense stride it was from the old steel, ifint and tinder box, the fullure of which often necessitated an early morning call on our neighbor to borrow a live coal, to be taken home in ashes in the hand, to start afresh the family fire, which had during the night burned entirely out. It was but a little thing, but what a world of comfort and convenience was wrapped up in it. We could not do without it now and wonder how

not do without it now and wonder how our fathers managed to live under such our fathers managed to live under such privation.

So in a thousand other things the comfort of the world has been greatly advanced and to-day there is to be found in the homes of the great mass of the people comforts and conveniences, and even luxuries, he thought of which never entered the minds of our forefathers, and why will not say that for all this the world has been vastly improved and the condition of its people infinitely betiered.—Chicago News.

Sentenced to Hang.

Sentenced to Hang.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 20.—W. S. Meil, aged twenty-two (white), was this morning sentenced to be hanged March 2d for the murder of his brother-in-law. Will Buzbe, aged fifteen. There had been a ountrel between Meil and his wife about an adopted child, and the child was in young Buzbe's arms, when Mo! fired on min. Mea, who was an employe of a gambling-room, is, well connected.

Mr Harwood Sinking. At the time of going to press Mr. S. W. Harwood was in a sinking condition and it was not thought possible that he could last much longer.

Sail for South Africa.

HALIFAN, N. S., Jan. 20.—The first arction of the second conlingent which the government of Canada is sending to 5001;

Africa was a barkel to day on the steamer Laur n in.

Wife-What kept you so late James; Husband ((huskily)-Jus' had dezen oysters on m' way uptown.

Wife-At that saloon that advertises "a fried oyster with every drink?"-Puck.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED. Deputy Marshal Felts last night

Postmaster at Fore's postoffice in Appomattox county, about fifteen miles from West Appomattox. His ball was fixed at \$5,000 and in default he was placed in jail. He will have a hearing before Commissioner H. M. Ford, Monday at H

celled, he then being postmaster at Fore's Postoffice.

HOW DISCOVERED.

It is stated that the way in which the matter was brought to the special notice of the department was that one of the circulars sent out by Goin and Ferguson, the young men from Appomattox in fail here for improper use of the mails, was malled to the postoffice by a customer who claimed that he had not receively goods for which he had pail.

The department, it is said, from this had reason to suspect that starps were being used twice over and hence ordered.

being used twice over and hence ordered

HOME FOR VETERANS.

Daughters of the Confederacy Want One in Kentucky. A movement to build a home in Ken-

tucky for Confederate Veterans is a project of the Daughters of the Conproject of the Daughters of the Coninderacy living in Kentucky and Onio.

In response to an invitation to attend a
reception for the benefit of such, Mrs.
Fisher, who visited this city during the
last meeting of the United Daughters of
the Confederacy at the Jefferson Hotel,
writes to Mrs. T. M. Worcester, in Cincinnati, the following interesting let-

ter:
"To the Daughters of the Confederacy: "To the Daughters of the Conteneracy; I accept your invitation to the euchre carnival on the 19th of January. It is for a noble cause. We stand united, honoring the heroes, the living and the dead. We deem it a privilege to contribute for those who so gallantly fought for their cause. I have seen the beautiful, artistic and magnificent menument at Richmond, those who so, gallantly fought for their cause. I have seen the beautiful, artistic and magnificent monument at Richmond, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, which is a monument in itself of the great work the daughters have and can accomplish. I have visited the old home of one of your brave Generals—Jackson. It is an ideal Southern home. No novelist has ever portrayed a Southern home as this one stands in all its grandeur and teauly. History tells us he was wounded by his own men, who mistook him for the enemy. His last words were: "Take me over the river that I may rest under the green trees," What a beautiful phrase! When the flags unfurl and the trumpets sound may we all be able to pass over that beautiful river is the sincere wish of your friend.

"Mrs. C. M. Fisher."

ON PARTY LINES.

Election Committee Votes to Scat

Aldrich, Republican Contestant. Midrich, Republican Contestant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House
Committee on Elections, No. 1, divided
on party lines to-day, and by a vote of
six to two decided to recommend the
seating of William F. Aidrich, Republican, who contests the a-st now held by
Gaston A. Robbins, Demoeval, for the
Fourth Congressional District of Alabama.

bama.

It is the first decision in a contested election case at the present session of Congress. The contest was based on alleged intimidation and racial prejudices growing out of the appeals for white supremacy.

A minority report will be made to be half of Robbins.

A - 20,000 Knitting Mall.

CRIP-IN. GA. Jan. 2/-Mr. E. H. Sarvey, of Tailoutton, has commetted all arrangements for the erection of a 20,000 knitting mill at this place.

Mr. A. B. Brown of Little Falls. N. T. has been here for several days, and has about closed a deal to bring his \$40,000 knitting mill plant here from Little Falls.